

Thoughts on the Sub-Treasury.

Messrs. Editors.—The other morning, as the writer lay in his bed, reflecting upon the all-absorbing topics which now agitate this Union from one end to the other, the following thoughts passed before his mind. The Sub-Treasury scheme was at one time predominant, and while thinking of it in one point of view, a singular but natural analogy struck me as existing between it and one of the parables introduced into a discourse by our Saviour.

You will recollect that at one time he was enforcing the duty that every one should make a proper use of the talents entrusted to his care, and illustrated it by a parable, the substance of which was as follows: A nobleman was called from his house to a foreign land, and on leaving, divided his money among his servants, which each one was to take care of, that is his own portion, until his master's return. When he returned he called them to account for the money he had deposited in their hands. The first man had increased his pound to ten, another to five, &c. To each of these he gave his commendation, and exalted them to stations of greater importance. The last man who was called up produced the money that had been left him, rolled up in a napkin. His master remonstrated with him for not using the money to some advantage. *Luke xix. chap. 23d v.* "Wherefore then gavest not thou my money into the bank, that at my coming I might have required mine own with usury?" This last word in the original, *tokos*, rather means the interest which may accrue in a lawful way. The man had nothing to answer. The pound was handed over to him who had gained ten pounds, and the former was punished according to his deserts.

Now this will apply with remarkable pointedness to the manner in which the people of the United States, the master, has been recently treated by its servants, the present Government. The former entrusted its money to the care of the latter, and what is the result? Has the money been returned with interest? No: it has been taken out of the "bank," and the present executive representative of the Government proposes putting it into iron chests, which will keep it to no better advantage to any one than did the napkin of the man in the parable. The people are calling their servant to an account, and finding this state of things, will they not take the "pound" from him, entrust it to better hands, and cast him into utter obscurity?

K. S. Y.

Prenticeana.

There's no doubt that hundreds of office-holders are preparing to run away. It is said that every Sub-Treasurer's leg grew an inch upon the reception of the news from Maine.

Three years ago, the Loco-Focos, after every election, used to boast of what they had done. Now, after every election, they boast of what they intend to do.

"I'll go with my party, if it goes to the devil," said Gov. Fairbank before the Maine election. Did his Excellency find his old club footed friend in good health and spirits?

The Pennsylvania Mercury, in its rage against Maine, calls it 'the land of onions.' We do not wonder that the poor Loco-Focos think it an onion State. Every breeze from it brings tears into their eyes.

The Editor of the Bridgeport Statesman says that he shall watch "closely the movements of Loco-Focoism during the whole of the coming year." In that case he will be more persevering than the Irishman who watched the flock of wild geese an hour after they were out of sight.

The Loco-Focos may walk upon nails and spikes without fear. They cannot have the lockjaw. Their under jaws hang too low for that.

Locofoco Riot at Buffalo.

Nearly a column of the Buffalo commercial Advertiser of the 8th instant is occupied with accounts of outrages committed by the locofocos of that city, on the anniversary of the battle of the Thames. They attacked ladies in their carriages, pelting them with rotten eggs, and other missiles; struck down peaceable and unoffending citizens with bludgeons; and after keeping the city in a continual state of confusion during the day, consummated their work by the murder of one of their own party in a drunken row. The name of the murdered individual was Jonas Jones, a foreigner, and under age. The *melee* in which he lost his life, took place at a low groggery. The storekeepers in the lower part of the city were compelled to shut up their stores, in order to save their property from destruction.—It is stated that the leaders of "the party" made no effort to check the rioters.

A boy, whose honesty is more to be recommended than his ingenuity, once carried some butter to a merchant in a country village to exchange for goods. The butter having a very beautiful appearance, and the merchant being desirous of procuring such for his own use, invited the boy to bring him all the butter his mother had to spare. "I think," said the boy, "she can't spare any more, for she said she would not have spared this, only a rat fell into the cream, and she did not like to use it herself."

A good education is a better safeguard for liberty than a standing army of severe laws.

The right way to settle Disputed Accounts.—A soft answer turneth away wrath.

MR. EDITOR:—The following was related many years since to the writer, by one of the parties, who was a very respectable citizen of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, since deceased:

During the Presidential term of Thomas Jefferson, two young men of Pennsylvania took a lease from him of his merchant mill, at Monticello, one of the stipulations of which was that the landlord should erect for their use, within a given period, a cooper's shop. The time for the meeting of Congress soon arriving, the President had to repair to Washington, to attend to his official duties, where he remained for a long time absorbed in national concerns and the building of the cooper's shop was entirely forgotten by him; not so with his tenants, whose daily wants constantly reminded them of the provisions contained in the lease; and finally they determined to erect it themselves, and to charge the cost to their landlord.

On the return of the President to his mansion, the parties met to settle a long account current, which had been running during his absence; the items were gone over and scrutinized one by one, and all were found satisfactory but that of the charge for building the cooper's shop, which he objected to, alleging that he could have erected it with his own workmen. Several attempts were made to effect a settlement, but they always failed when they came to the cooper's shop; the young men became warm and zealous in the affair, and the parties instead of getting nearer together, found themselves at every interview wider apart.

In this state of affairs, the father of the young men, who was a mild, affable conciliating gentleman, possessing some knowledge of the world and its ways, arrived on a visit to his sons, who informed him of their difficulty with their landlord. He requested them to leave it to him, observing that he thought he could effect an amicable settlement in the case. This course was accordingly acceded to, and in due time he waited on the President with the account which was scanned and agreed to, except the charge for building the shop, which he said with some firmness, he should not allow for reasons stated. His opponent observing his apparent decision on the subject, very gravely remarked: 'well friend Jefferson, it always has been my practice through life to yield, rather than contend.' Immediately on this remark being made, the President's chin fell on his breast for an instant, and then raising his head in an erect position, he observed in a very emphatic manner, 'a very good principle, Mr. Shoemaker, and I can carry it as far as you can; let the account for the cooper's shop be allowed.' Thus ended the difficulty, and the parties continued their friendly regard for each other till death separated them; and cultivation of a similar disposition to 'follow peace will all men,' would terminate thousands of difficulties every year, and add much to the happiness of individuals, and tend to promote the general harmony and order of society.—*Farmers Cabinet.*

MARRIED.

In the Borough of Easton, on Thursday the 15th inst., by the Rev. John Gray, Mr. ELI PRICE, of Mauch Chunk, to Miss ELIZA MILLER, of the former place.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscribers will offer at public sale on Saturday the 31st day of October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of William Henry, several four and two horses Wagons, Harness, nine plate

STOVES

of different sizes, a variety of Axes, Merchandise, to call and examine for themselves, when he will be happy to accommodate them at low prices for cash, or for country produce.

WILLIAM EASTBURN.
Stroudsburg, Aug. 14, 1840.

5 boxes Box Rains, just received and for sale by

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Stroudsburg, Aug. 14, 1840.

10 barrels of No. 3, Mackerel, just received and for sale, by

WILLIAM EASTBURN.
Stroudsburg, Aug. 14, 1840.

THE spring term of the above named institution commenced on Monday, the 4th day of May; and is conducted by Miss MARY H. THOMAS, late of Troy Female Seminary, an experienced and well qualified teacher.

The branches taught at this Seminary, are

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Composition, History, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric,

Drawing, Chemistry, Botany, Logic, Geometry, Algebra, French, Latin, Spanish & Italian languages, Music,

The Seminary being endowed by the State, instruction is afforded at the reduced rate of two dollars per quarter, inclusive of all branches.

Having rented the spacious stone building, formerly occupied as the male Academy, the Trustees are now prepared to receive any number of young ladies that may apply, from all parts of the country.

Board, in respectable families, can be obtained on reasonable terms.

The Trustees, with the fullest confidence, commend the Stroudsburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public.

JOHN HUSTON, Pres't.

(Attest) Wm. P. VAIL, Sec'y.

October 16, 1840.

Blank Deeds

For sale at this office.

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STOVES! STOVES!!

Stoves for sale by
WILLIAM EASTBURN.
Stroudsburg, Oct. 2, 1840.

SURGEON DENTIST.

DR. PARSONS,

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Stroudsburg and surrounding neighborhood, that he will remain a short time in this place, at the public house of STROUD J. HOLLINSHEAD, where he will be happy to render his professional services to those who need and value Dental operations; persons waited upon at their dwellings if requested. He respectfully solicits that early application be made as he intends to visit Milford in Pike county.

Stroudsburg, Oct. 2, 1840.*

MEAT STALL.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and its vicinity, that he intends opening a stall in Elizabeth street, opposite Mrs. Eagles' tavern; where he will be at all times prepared to supply those who may favor him with a call, with meat of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN PALMER.

Stroudsburg, Oct. 9, 1840.

Stagnation of the Blood.

The repeated changes in the atmosphere, by acting as they do upon the consistence and quality of the blood, give occasion for the most fatal and malignant disorders. The blood from a state of health becomes stagnant and is plunged into a state of corruption.

Thus it loses its purity: its circulation is impeded; the channels of life are clogged; the bowels become costive, and if not an immediate attack of some malignant fever, headache, nausea, loss of appetite, and a general debility of the whole frame are sure to follow.

It requires the tempest and the tornado to bring about a state of purity in the ocean, when its waters become stagnant; and it will require repeated evacuation by the stomach and bowels before the blood can be relieved of its accumulated impurity.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, should be taken, then there will be no danger; because they purge from the stomach and bowels these humors which are the cause of stagnation, cleanse the blood from all impurities, remove every cause of pain or weakness, and preserve the constitution in a state of health and vigor that casual changes cannot effect.

Dr. Brandreth's Office for the exclusive sale of his *Vegetable Universal Pills*, in Philadelphia, is at No. 8, North Eighth street. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by RICHARD S. STAPLES, in Stroudsburg; in Milford by J. H. BRODHEAD, and in Monroe and Pike counties by agents published in another part of this paper.

October 16, 1840.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.
THE Subscriber not willing to be behind the times, has just received at his Store in the Borough of Stroudsburg, a large and very superior assortment of

Fresh Spring and Summer Goods, consisting among other things of Chally, Mouslin d' Lains of various patterns, some of which are as low as 30 cts. per yard. A very elegant assortment of Chintzes, Lawns, Dress Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Gloves, Parasols, &c. &c. Also, a good supply of superfine

BROAD CLOTHS,

Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and other choice colors, being an assortment in which every one may find his choice, both as regards price and quality. Single and double milled Cassimers, Merino Cassimers, summer Cloths, Silk Satin and Marseilles Vestings, Linen Drillings of various styles, &c. &c.

The above goods are fresh from Philadelphia, and were selected to suit the taste and please the fancy of those who may wish to buy at cheap prices, goods of a superior quality.

The subscriber invites his customers and the public generally, to call and examine for themselves, when he will be happy to accommodate them at low prices for cash, or for country produce.

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KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Doct. Joseph Priestly Peters'

CELEBRATED VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, are daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known, the town and country are filled with their praise, the Palace and Poor-house alike echo with their virtues in all climates and under all temperatures they still retain their wonderful virtues.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

Breathes there the man who may not be occasionally benefited by the use of *Peters' Pills*? No, assuredly not; for the human frame, like any other structure, will fall into confusion and ruin, if neglected; but, by the aid of medicine judiciously applied, it is enabled to preserve a healthy and even tone; and it is the first of well-tested public opinion, that Dr. Peters' pills are the medicine of medicines in the prevention or cure of the general diseases which the human tenement is incidental to.

Do men in robust health require medicine? Certainly, for the very excess of health begets certain diseases unless duly regulated. If the blood is suffered to run riot without correcting laxatives, costiveness, megrim, biles, scurvy, spleen, pimples, furred tongue, or offensive breath, are the inevitable consequences; for exuberance of health, like over-rich soil, becomes rank, and prone to the production of weeds, if care is not taken to have it judiciously moderated.

But healthy men have an antipathy to the very name of medicine! And no wonder, for nineteenth-twentieths of all the medicines in the world commence operations by making the people very sick, whom it was intended they should make very well; and thus in most cases the cure is considered rather worse than the disease. But Dr. Peters' Pills is the celebrated and particular exception to this almost universal rule. In them there is no gripe, no nausea, no sickness of any kind; nay, they are absolutely very pleasant to the taste, and rest as quietly on the stomach as so many confts of green peas, even when their operations are as sudden and effective, as if they were as disagreeable and as sickening as an old fashioned bolus. Thus the man who uses *Peters' Pills*, [and where is the man that does not use them?] expels headaches, fevers, blue devils, blotches, pimples, &c. &c. and makes his blood course as limpid and as gently through his veins as a mountain rivulet, without having put himself to any more inconvenience in taking the medicine than he would have done in swallowing so many black currants.

Should ladies take Dr. Peters' Pills? Doubtless they should, for they not only assure them of health, complacency of spirits, and every bodily comfort, but through their miraculous agency in the purification of the blood, speedily remove every thing pertaining to harshness, pimples, or casual scurvy, from the flesh, animates the eye, and gives an elasticity and a vigor to the limbs, and the general carriage; and hence, when you see a lady with a cheek of velvet softness, a pure lily and carnation complexion, and an easy & graceful bearing, the general inference to be drawn is, that she is her own physician, and very particular in the choice of her medicine; and the especial one, that she is a patron of *Peters' Pills*.

Leaving health out of the question, should poets, novelists, editors, machinists, and men of genius and science in general, patronise *Peters' Pills*? Unquestionably, for the vigor which they impart to the frame, exercises a most wholesome influence upon the intellect; and the writer of this feels justified in saying, that any person about to carry out an idea, whether of composition or invention, will have a more lucid understanding of his subject, and think better and more to the point on it, after he has vivified his system by a dose of from one to four of *Peters' Pills*. Persons in business, merchants, store keepers, clerks, speculators, &c. will derive great advantage from them on the same principle; for if the mind is not buoyant, no man can attend to the usual pursuits of life with due perspicuity, judgment, and pleasure; and there is nothing in the world, at least that has been ever discovered, so efficient in brightening the faculties, and freeing them from participating in the languor, decay, and imperfection of their mortal abode as Dr. Peters' pills.

To what may be attributed these singular and wonderful effects? Why, to their mysterious and inevitable action upon the *chyle*, and that particular region of the system whence the living fluid is generated; for thus they do not only purify the blood, but create pure blood, the issue of which is healthy veins, arteries, and other functions, unobscured vision, firm and pulpy flesh, smooth and clear skin, and the consequent buoyancy of heart, feeling, and action. In short, whether we take them as a matter of health, business, feeling, or personal appearance, there is none of us should leave our houses without a regular supply of *Peters' Pills*.

More than six millions of boxes of these celebrated pills have been sold in the United States, Canada, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, since January 1835. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor, exceed 20,000, upwards of 500 of which are from regular practising physicians—who are the most competent judges of their merits.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following are but a few taken at random, from a pile of complimentary epistles forwarded to Dr. Peters by regular physicians, touching the efficacy of his pills. He feels proud and grateful in being able to lay such documents before the public.

New Orleans, April 24, 1837.

Dear Sir—As an old classmate of yours in Yale college, I take the liberty of opening a correspondence.

I learn that you are making a fortune by the sale of your pills, which I trust is the case as I am fully aware that through them you are conferring a great blessing on the public.

I myself am among those who have been peculiarly benefited by their use. Since my arrival here I had been subject to severe bilious attacks, which had nearly brought me to the grave, but (and I acknowledge it with gratitude,) a few boxes of your pills have completely restored me. I would add that their effect upon Sick Headache and sour stomach is almost miraculous.

With sentiments of esteem,

H. M. SHEPHERD, M. D.

Clarksville, Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Dear Sir—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you my pleasure at the unrivalled success of your pills in this section of the country. It is the general fault of those who vend patent medicines to say too much in their favor; but in

regard to your pills I am firmly persuaded that they deserve far more praise than you seem inclined to give them. Six months ago they were scarcely known here, and yet at present there is no other medicine that can compare with them in popularity. In Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, derangement of the Biliary organs, and obstinate constipation of the bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt and efficacious; and I have had considerable experience in all these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certainty of action render them a safe and efficient purgative for weekly individuals; and that they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the application of calomel, or blue pill. On the whole I consider your *Vegetable Pills* an invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully,

S. H. HARRIS, M. D.

Charlotte, N. C., January 1, 1837.

Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stage of Bilious Fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M. D.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., February 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

They are a safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever used.

GEORGE C. SCOTT, M. D.

Extract of a letter by Dr. Joseph Williams, of Burlington, Vt. July 9, 1837.

"I cordially recommend *Peters' Pills* as a mildly effective, and in no case dangerous family medicine. They are peculiarly influential in costiveness and all the usual diseases of the digestive organs."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Edward Smith, of Montreal, U. C. September, 29, 1836.

"I never knew a single patent medicine that I could put the slightest confidence in but Dr. Peters' *Vegetable pills*, which are really a valuable discovery. I have no hesitation in having it known that I use them extensively in my practice, for all complaints, (and they are not a few,) which have their source in the impurity of the blood."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Pye, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1837.

"For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' pills are an excellent medicine."

Those who have used these valuable Pills in this State, give them the preference to all other kind. Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. Inventor and sole proprietor, No. 129 Liberty street, New York.

These Valuable Pills can be obtained of Doct. Samuel Stokes and J. D. & C. Malvin's, Stroudsburg, only agents for Monroe county.

Stroudsburg, October 23, 1840.

PAINTING & GLAZING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to execute all kinds of Plain & Ornamental Painting, Glazing, &c.

at his shop nearly opposite the store of William Eastburn, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

JAMES PALMER.

Stroudsburg, an. 15, 1839.

Paper Hanging,